

## Home Learning Resource Sheet

English: WAGOLL- Non-chronological Report Animal

### Cats

There are lots of species of cat. They are a predator and a mammal. There are domestic cats, which live with people, and wild cats, that live in the wild.

#### Cheetah

The cheetah is characterised by a slender body, deep chest, spotted [coat](#), a small rounded head, black tear-like streaks on the face, long thin legs and a long spotted tail. Though taller than the [leopard](#), it is notably smaller than the [lion](#). They are basically yellowish tan or rufous and the coat is uniformly covered with nearly 2,000 solid black spots.

The cheetah inhabits a variety of habitats; such as prairies, jungles and deserts.

Cheetahs are active mainly during the day, with hunting their major activity. They eat small antelope and the young of some larger animals, such as warthog, kudu, hartebeest, oryx, roan and sable; as well as game birds and rabbits. They have a high-pitched howl and purr like a house cat. They can run 60-90km per hour. It is the fastest animal in the entire world.

#### Lion

Living in the grasslands, scrub, and open woodlands of Africa, the lion is the second largest cat in the world. It is dwarfed slightly by the tiger, which is closely related and has a very similar body type.

Males are taller and heavier than females and display a mane of long hair around their face (in fact, it is the only case in the feline world where males and females actually look different).

Unlike other cats, lions are very social animals. They live in groups, called prides, of around 30 lions. The size of the pride is determined by the availability of food and water. If resources are scarce, the pride becomes smaller. Lions usually hunt at night. Their prey includes antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, young elephants, rhinos, hippos, wild hogs, crocodiles and giraffes. But they also sometimes eat smaller prey like mice, birds, hares, lizards, and tortoises. They are not above stealing kills from other carnivores, like hyenas, wild dogs, cheetahs, and leopards, or scavenging spoiled meat.

#### Puma

Pumas (also called cougars or mountain lions) are large [wild cats](#) that live on the west coast of [Canada](#), in the western half of the [United States](#), and most of [Central](#) and [South America](#).

They are mainly tan-coloured, and can be up to 9 feet long, although the average length is 6 - 8 feet. They can weigh from 29 [kilograms](#) to 90 kilograms.

Pumas are carnivores because they eat only meat. They hunt deer, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, rabbits and skunks. They can also eat mice, beavers, coyotes, birds and porcupines. They hunt at night. Pumas can see better at night than people can. They live and hunt alone. Female pumas take care of their cubs until they are old enough to fend for themselves.

### Success Criteria

Non-Chronological Reports		
<b>Purpose:</b> to describe the way things are		
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Language Features</b>
-Letter -Non fiction book -Information leaflet -Catalogue -Magazine article	-Opening contains a general classification -A description of their chosen subject -Paragraphs about different aspects of the subject -Conclusion	-Present tense -Technical vocabulary relevant to the subject -Descriptive and factual language -General language -Third person

# Dissolving

Which solids dissolve in water?

You Will Need

- Water (hot and cold)
- Transparent Containers
- Substances to try and dissolve; sand, sugar, salt, coffee etc



**Method**

- 1 Add a teaspoon of whichever solid you are testing to a glass of cold water and a glass of hot water, stir and observe the difference.
- 2 Look to see if the solid dissolves in the hot water and cold water and if one is better than the other.
- 3 Can you design a chart to record your observation?

The Science Bit

Things like salt, sugar and coffee dissolve in water. They are soluble. They usually dissolve faster and better in hot water. Pepper and sand are insoluble, they will not dissolve even in hot water.

**For Older Children**

Everything is made of particles which are always moving. When a soluble solid (solute) is mixed with the right liquid (solvent), it forms a solution. This process is called dissolving.

Two things that affect the speed at which the solid dissolves are temperature and the size of the grains of the solid. Caster sugar which is made of fine particles will dissolve quickly, but bigger sugar particles will take longer.

Solids dissolve faster in hot water as in hot water the water molecules are moving faster, so bump into the solid more often which increases the rate of reaction.



## How does a shadow change over time?

Shadows change due to the Earth rotating on its axis. Attach a thin object to your window, eg a pen, ruler or opaque tape. Place a piece of white paper on the windowsill directly below the object. Make sure the object is in the centre of the page. A shadow should appear on your paper. Draw around the shadow and label it with the time. Check on the shadow every hour or half hour throughout the day, each time drawing and labelling the shadow.

Question Predict Observe Record Analyse Report

Younger Children	Older Children
Look at the shadows that you have drawn. When was the shadow longest? When was it shortest? Create a labeled drawing showing how you set up your experiment.	Use your observations to make a sundial. What distance is there between each hour? Is each hour the same distance apart? Would the clock be correct all year around? Would your clock work if it were used in a different country eg. Australia, South Africa, Algeria?

Challenge	About this type of Scientific Enquiry
Can you make a shadow puppet theatre?	Observation over time enquires help us to identify and measure events and changes in the natural world as well as physical processes. This enquiry type requires using observation, reasoning and analysis skills. Jane Goodall used observation over time to research how chimpanzees behave. NASA carried out a 'Year in Space' experiment to find out the effect of gravity on humans. Since 1840 a bell has been ringing at Oxford University to test its battery duration.

## Independent Learning

### DESIGN YOUR OWN ZOO

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to have your very own zoo?  
Do you think you could you build your own zoo?

You can use anything you like to do this; you could draw your creation, or you could build it. You could use things like plasticine, building blocks or even use books, cardboard boxes and anything else you can find!

Ok, let's get started!

First of all, think of which animals you'd like to have in your zoo.

**Useful tips:** There are some important things to think about when building each animal habitat in your zoo. Have a think about your answers to the following questions to help you make some important decisions about your zoo design.

**What is your favourite habitat at Chester Zoo?**

Can you think of why that might be? Try to add your favourite features to your own animal habitats.

**What type of habitat will your animal need?**

For example, underwater animals will need lots of water.

**What type of habitat does your animal live in in the wild?**

**How could you recreate this wild habitat in your zoo?**

For example, if it's a rainforest animal, could you plant trees to make this habitat like a rainforest? (Take a look at our [Rainforest Animal Fact File Collection](#) or our other [rainforest resources](#) to find out more information).

**Does your animal like to live alone (is it a solitary animal)?**

**Or does it live in a group (a social animal)?**

(Take a look at our [Animal Fact Files](#) to find more information about your chosen animal).

**What size is your animal?**

**Is the space you've created big enough for that animal?**

Smaller animals won't need as much space as large animals.

**What will your animal need in order to be healthy in this habitat?**

For example, clean water, shelter and an inside space to get warm.



## Geography- Find out where the oceans and seas of the world are.

Use an atlas to fill in the names of these oceans and seas.



Arctic Ocean, North and South Pacific Oceans, North and South Atlantic Oceans, Indian Ocean, Beaufort Sea, Caribbean Sea, Bering Sea, Tasman Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, North Sea, Caspian Sea, Arabian Sea, South China Sea.

## Spellings- Year 5 &6 statutory spelling list

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

